



**Subject:** Rule Implementation Guidance, Rule 212  
Public Notices

**Date:** December 19, 2006

**No.** E2006-01

### **ISSUE**

This policy and procedure is intended to provide clarification and guidance on determining the applicability of the public notice requirements under Rule 212 – Standards for Approving Permits and Issuing Public Notice. This document will also provide guidance on what information should be contained in the public notice, if one is required, and the distribution of the public notice. This policy and procedure will supercede all previous documents dealing with Rule 212 public notices whenever there is a conflict between the two documents.

### **DISCUSSION and GUIDELINES**

There are three basic questions that have to be answered in determining the requirements and compliance with the public notice provisions in Rule 212. They are:

1. Are the Rule 212 notice requirements applicable to the application or project?
2. Is a Rule 212 notice required due to any of the following three criteria?
  - (a) The equipment is located within 1,000 feet of a school [Rule 212(c)(1)]
  - (b) The new or modified facility or equipment has an increase in criteria air contaminant emissions exceeding at least one of the corresponding thresholds in Rule 212(g) [Rule 212(c)(2) and Rule 212(g)]
  - (c) The toxic air contaminant emissions result in a risk that exceeds the specified threshold in Rule 212(c)(3) [Rule 212(c)(3)]
3. What information should be included in the public notice and how should it be distributed?

#### **1. Are the Rule 212 Public Notice Requirements Applicable?**

Rule 212(c) requires a 30-day public notice prior to granting a permit to construct or other permits, such as modifications, for projects that meet the specified criteria. This rule section is applicable to permit to construct applications for new equipment, permit to construct

applications for modifications of existing equipment, and permit to operate applications for modifications of an existing permit when the new permit to operate is required prior to the modification occurring (for example a change of condition application).

Rule 212(f) specifies that a permit to operate application for a permit unit installed, constructed or modified without a required permit to construct shall also be subject to the requirements of Rule 212. This section subjects permit to operate applications to the same notice requirements as permit to construct applications when the equipment was installed, constructed or modified without the required permit to construct. This language prevents an individual from avoiding the public notice requirements by circumventing Rule 201 (Permit to Construct). However, if an application for a permit to operate is filed for equipment which previously was granted a permit to construct or did not require a permit to construct, the public notice requirement in Rule 212 is not applicable to the permit to operate application provided the equipment has not been modified and the previous permit, if any, is still valid.

The following table can be used as a quick reference to determine if the Rule 212 notice requirements are applicable to an application or a group of applications (project) filed by the same company. For a project, if the Rule 212 notice requirements are applicable to at least one of the project's applications, then the notice requirements are applicable to the entire project. Once it is determined whether Rule 212 is applicable, the trigger thresholds in Rule 212 need to be evaluated to determine if an actual notice is required, as discussed in this memo.

Type of Application	Rule 212 Notice Requirements Applicable	
	Yes	No
Application to install new equipment (Permit to Construct)	X	
Application to modify existing equipment (Permit to Construct)	X	
Application to change existing permit condition(s) including but not limited to applications only to convert a daily emission limit to a monthly emission limit	X	
Application for existing equipment (equipment required a Permit to Construct but a P/C was not obtained - even if the current applicant did not construct the equipment and therefore was not required to obtain a P/C)	X	

Type of Application - Continued	Rule 212 Notice Requirements Applicable	
	Yes	No
Application filed by a new owner/operator for existing equipment and the prior operator did not have a permit to construct or permit to operate	X	
Application only for change of operator (where the equipment has been in operation and the previous operator had a valid permit to construct or permit to operate at the time the change of operator occurred), with no change in equipment or operation		X
Application for change of location	X	
<p>Application for existing equipment filed due to an expired, non-reinstatable permit (current applicant may or may not have had the permit that expired) and the equipment has not been modified since the expired permit was issued <b>and</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the equipment is within 1,000 feet of a school</li> <li>2. the equipment is <u>not</u> within 1,000 feet of a school and a Rule 212 public notice has <u>not</u> been distributed for the equipment within the previous five years prior to the current application date</li> <li>3. the equipment is not within 1,000 feet of a school and a Rule 212 public notice has previously been distributed for the equipment within five years of the current application submittal date</li> </ol> <p>If the equipment previously had a P/C, the AQMD will pay for the public notice if one is required.</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p>	X
Application for existing equipment previously exempt under Rule 219 and equipment was installed <b>before</b> the exemption was eliminated		X
Application for existing equipment previously exempt under Rule 219 and equipment was installed <b>after</b> the exemption was eliminated	X	

Type of Application - Continued	Rule 212 Notice Requirements Applicable	
	Yes	No
Application for existing equipment covered by an exemption in Rule 219 but now requires a permit to operate due to being subject to applicable requirements in NSPS, NESHAP, or ATCM, or due to risk or non-compliance [Rule 219(s)]	X	
Application for new or existing equipment that will be or is a functionally identical replacement and the potential to emit for the new equipment is no greater than the potential to emit for the equipment being replaced and the equipment will not be located within 1,000 feet of a school		X
Applications for new or existing equipment that are covered by the Certified Equipment Program	X	

## 2. Is a Public Notice Required?

Once it has been determined that the Rule 212 public notice requirements are applicable to an application or project consisting of multiple applications, the three criteria that trigger a public notice have to be evaluated to determine if a notice is actually required. For a project, if one or more of the applications trigger the requirements for a public notice, all of the applications constituting the project will require a public notice. Applicants may not avoid a Rule 212 public notice by requesting only a specific application or subset of applications of a project be processed initially with the remaining applications being processed at a later date. However, the applications constituting a project that requires a public notice can be processed at different times to accommodate an applicant's need provided public notices are issued for each part of the project prior to issuing the permits. In addition, the processing engineer, with management approval, does have some discretion in determining what applications fall within an identified project. The definition of a project for Rule 212 purposes may be different than how a project is described under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). For example, two or more projects that have overlap in their construction impacts may be combined under CEQA but may still be considered separate under Rule 212. Therefore, a company could have applications pending at the same time that for purposes of Rule 212 fall within separate projects.

**a) Public Notice Based on School Proximity**

Rule 212(c)(1) requires a public notice for any new or modified permit unit, source under Regulation XX, or equipment under Regulation XXX that may emit air contaminants located within 1,000 feet from the outer boundary of a school. In implementing this section, the following definition of a school from Health and Safety Code Section 42301.9 will be used.

**A school "... means any public or private school used for purposes of the education of more than 12 children in kindergarten or any grades 1 to 12, inclusive, but does not include any private school in which education is primarily conducted in private homes."**

For clarification, the requirement to have more than 12 children refers to the total number of children attending the school in all grades k through 12. In addition, the school must be providing standard scholastic curriculum.

In determining if a permit unit, source, or equipment is located within 1,000 feet from the outer boundary of a school, a variety of information including the supplemental form completed and submitted by the applicant, <http://www.mapquest.com>, <http://www.mapsonus.com/>, <http://www.gmap-pedometer.com> and [http://www.greatschools.net/cgi-bin/template\\_plain/advanced/CA/#address](http://www.greatschools.net/cgi-bin/template_plain/advanced/CA/#address) (use option #2 and enter the equipment address) is available. If the facility is located in Los Angeles City or Los Angeles County, more accurate distance data is available at <http://zimas.lacity.org/> or <http://assessormap.co.la.ca.us/mapping/viewer.asp/> respectively. If there is still a question as to the exact distance between a school and the source in question, a global positioning system (GPS) instrument can be used by the AQMD or applicant based on AQMD discretion. To determine if a permit unit, source, or equipment is located within 1,000 feet from the outer boundary of a school, use the straight line distance between the outer boundary of the school and the permit unit, source, or equipment or the closest emission point associated with the permit unit, source, or equipment. An emission point is where air contaminants enter the atmosphere and may be an exhaust stack or a fugitive emission point associated with the equipment. For the purposes of this policy and procedure, "atmosphere" means the air that envelops or surrounds the earth. Where air pollutants are emitted into a building not designed specifically as a piece of air pollution control equipment, such emission into the building shall be considered as an emission into the atmosphere.

**Equipment Replacement**

Under Rule 212(c)(1), a replacement of an existing permit unit will trigger the public notice requirement unless the replacement (new permit unit) will result in a reduction of emissions of air contaminants from the facility and it can be shown that no increase in health risk will occur at any receptor location. The equipment being replaced must be removed from service (operation) and its permit to operate surrendered to the AQMD prior to the operation of the replacement (new) equipment. For implementation purposes, there is no increase in health risk at any receptor location if the following criteria are met.

1. The new equipment is installed at the same location or an adjacent location within the same area of the facility where the old equipment was installed.
2. The new equipment has a lower allowable potential to emit (the lower of equipment design or permit limit) for all criteria air contaminants (CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub> and VOC) than the old equipment.
3. The maximum risk (MICR, HIA and HIC) from the new equipment is no greater than the maximum risk (MICR, HIA and HIC) from the old equipment.

#### Facility Modification

Under Rule 212(c)(1), a modification to an existing facility will trigger the public notice requirement unless the modification will result in a reduction of emissions of air contaminants from the facility and it can be shown that no increase in health risk will occur at any receptor location. For implementation purposes, there is no increase in health risk at any receptor location if the following criteria are met.

1. The modification does not result in any emissions being released closer to any school located within 1,000 feet from the facility.
2. The modified facility has a lower allowable potential to emit (the lower of equipment design or permit limit) for all criteria air contaminants (CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub> and VOC) than the pre-modified facility.
3. The maximum risk (MICR, HIA, and HIC) from the modified facility is no greater than the maximum risk (MICR, HIA and HIC) from the pre-modified facility.

#### **b) Public Notice Based on Criteria Air Contaminant Emissions**

Rule 212(c)(2) and (g) require a public notice for any new or modified facility or source(s) [permit unit(s)], respectively, which has (have) an emission increase exceeding any of the daily maximums specified in subdivision (g) of the rule. When determining if a project consisting of multiple applications triggers a public notice under Rule 212(c)(2), the total emissions from all of the project's applications shall be used to determine if the emission increases at the facility exceed any of the daily maximums in subdivision (g). For a project consisting of multiple applications, a public notice is required under Rule 212(g) if the emissions from any one of the individual applications or the sum of the emissions from all of the applications exceed any of the daily maximums in subdivision (g). For basic equipment that is vented to air pollution control equipment, use the controlled emissions to determine if any of the daily maximums in subdivision (g) are exceeded for both Rule 212(c)(2) and (g) implementation. To determine if the emission thresholds specified in subdivision (g) are exceeded, use either:

1. The 30-day average emissions calculated by dividing the maximum monthly emissions by 30 whenever the resulting permit will contain a monthly emission limit for the pollutant in question, or
2. The maximum daily emissions whenever the resulting permit will not contain a monthly emission limit for the pollutant in question.

For multiple application projects that include the removal from service of an existing piece of equipment or a modification of an existing piece of equipment that results in a reduction in emissions, the emission reduction to be accumulated in determining if the emission thresholds specified in subdivision (g) are exceeded shall be calculated as follows.

1. For equipment removed from service that had a permit to operate with a monthly emission limit, use the 30-day average emissions calculated by dividing the maximum monthly emission limit by 30. When the equipment removed from service does not have a monthly emission limit, use the maximum daily emissions based on a daily permit emission limit or equipment rated capacity, whichever is less.
2. For equipment modifications that result in a reduction in emissions, the pre-modification emissions will be:
  - A. The 30-day average emissions calculated by dividing the maximum monthly emission limit by 30 if the permit to operate contained a monthly emission limit, or
  - B. The maximum daily emissions based on a daily permit emission limit or equipment rated capacity, whichever is less.

The post-modification emissions will be:

- A. The 30-day average emissions calculated by dividing the maximum monthly emission limit by 30 if the permit to operate will contain a monthly emission limit, or
- B. The maximum daily emissions based on a daily permit emission limit or equipment rated capacity, whichever is less.

The following examples will help clarify when a public notice is required under Rule 212(c)(2) or (g).

1. A new facility with a permit condition limiting the maximum monthly NOx emission rate to 1050 pounds (35 lbs/day) and no other criteria pollutant emissions will not require a public notice under Rule 212(c)(2) or (g) since the NOx threshold is 40 pounds per day.
2. A new steam generator that has a maximum rating resulting in a NOx potential to emit of 45 pounds per day will require a public notice under Rule 212(c)(2) and (g) provided the permit will not contain a condition limiting the NOx emissions to 40 pounds or less per day or 1200 pounds or less per month.
3. A new permit unit (units) subject to Regulation XIII that is (are) added to an existing facility and will emit 1200 pounds of VOC per month (40 lbs/day) will require a public notice under Rule 212(g), since the VOC threshold is 30 pounds per day, **even if the total facility's VOC emissions will not increase**. If the facility's VOC emissions will increase more than 30 pounds per day, a notice will also be required under Rule 212(c)(2).
4. An application submitted for equipment that is serving the same function as the equipment it is replacing will not require a public notice under Rule 212(c)(2) or (g) provided the emissions from the new equipment will be equal to or less than the emissions from the old equipment. However, a public notice may still be required under Rule 212(c)(1) if a school is located within 1,000 feet of the new equipment (see

- write-up on equipment replacement under “Public Notice Based on School Proximity” in this policy and procedure).
5. An application is submitted to modify equipment that is currently being constructed under a valid permit to construct (the equipment has not become operational so the original permit to construct is not acting as a temporary permit to operate under Rule 202). If the proposed modification will result in an increase in emissions and the total emissions (baseline emissions from original permit to construct plus delta emissions from proposed modification) from the permit unit after the proposed modification will exceed any of the emission thresholds in Rule 212(g), a public notice under Rule 212(c)(2) and/or (g) is required. If the original permit to construct required a Rule 212 public notice due to Rule 212(c)(2) and/or (g), a second public notice is required based on the revised total emissions from the permit unit. If the proposed modification will result in a decrease or no change in emissions from the permit unit, a public notice under Rule 212(c)(2) or (g) is not required.
  6. An application is submitted to modify equipment that has a permit to construct that is currently acting as a temporary permit to operate under Rule 202 and the equipment is in compliance with all of the applicable permit conditions. In this situation, a public notice will only be required due to Rule 212(c)(2) and/or (g) if the emission increases due to the proposed modification(s) will exceed the emission thresholds in Rule 212(g).
  7. While equipment is operating under a permit to construct that is serving as a temporary permit to operate, a source test shows that the emissions exceed the anticipated emission level(s) established in the permit to construct analysis and exceed the emission threshold(s) in Rule 212(g). Whether the situation can be resolved by the immediate submittal of an ERC to provide the required offsets or the existing application has to be denied and a new application subsequently submitted, a public notice under Rule 212(c)(2) and/or (g) will be required prior to the issuance of any subsequent permit to construct or permit to operate that allows the equipment to operate at emission levels greater than the emission thresholds in Rule 212(g). In this situation, the evaluation for a public notice will be based on the entire emissions from the permit unit and not just the delta emissions between the initial permit to construct and the subsequent permit to construct or permit to operate.

For applicants that require a public notice due to the requirements in Rule 212(g), the public notice must be printed in a newspaper in general circulation in the vicinity of the facility. In addition, the AQMD must send a copy of the public notice to the following agencies:

United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX (with AQMD analysis)  
California State Air Resources Board (with AQMD analysis)  
Southern California Association of Governments  
County in which the facility is located  
City in which the facility is located  
Federal and State Land Managers  
Local library (with AQMD analysis requesting the data be made available to the public during the public notice 30-day comment period)



The notice must also be sent to the following agencies if any of them will be affected by the emissions from the equipment under public notice.

San Diego Air Pollution Control District  
Imperial County Air Pollution Control District  
Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District  
Antelope Valley Air Pollution Control District  
Kern County Air Pollution Control District  
San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District  
Ventura County Air Pollution Control District  
Indian Governing Body

Addresses for the United States EPA Region IX, California Air Resources Board, Southern California Association of Governments, the four Counties, the Federal and State Land Managers and the seven local air pollution control or air quality management districts are provided in Appendix I. The contact for the California Newspaper Service Bureau, Inc. for requesting the newspaper notice is also listed in Appendix I. Requests for newspaper publications should be made through the AdTech system at [ADTECH.DAILYJOURNAL.COM](http://ADTECH.DAILYJOURNAL.COM). Contact your team manager's secretary for assistance in submitting public notice requests through this web-site.

### **c) Public Notice Based on Toxic Air Contaminant Emissions**

Rule 212(c)(3) requires a public notice for any new or modified permit unit, source under Regulation XX, or equipment under Regulation XXX with increases in emissions of toxic air contaminants resulting in a maximum individual cancer risk (MICR) greater than the specified thresholds. For Rule 212(c)(3)(A)(i), the one in a million threshold applies to the total risk (MICR) for a new permit unit and the change in risk (MICR) for a modification (including change of condition). The ten in a million facility-wide risk (MICR) threshold is based only on the total risk (MICR) from permitted equipment at the facility. This approach is consistent with Rule 1401 since the term "facility" in that rule only includes the equipment that requires a written permit pursuant to Rules 201 and/or 203 [see definition of "facility" and "permit unit" in Rule 1401(c)(5) and (c)(10) respectively]. For Rule 212 (c)(3)(A)(ii), the ten in a million threshold applies to the total risk from the new permit unit or modified permit unit. In determining the MICR (for public notice requirements under Rule 212), use the methodology and toxic air contaminants listed in the current version of Rule 1401 regardless of when the application was deemed complete. For equipment that is exempt under Rule 1401, a MICR analysis should still be performed to determine if a public notice is required under Rule 212(c)(3) and, if required, a notice needs to be prepared and distributed. An application submitted for equipment that is serving the same function as the equipment it is replacing will not require a public notice under paragraph (c)(3) provided the maximum commercial and residential risks (MICR) from the new equipment will be equal to or less than the maximum commercial and residential risks (MICR) from the old equipment. In addition,

an application submitted to modify a piece of equipment with an existing permit that results in an increase in one or more carcinogenic toxic air contaminants and a decrease in other carcinogenic toxic air contaminant(s) will not require a public notice under Rule 212(c)(3) provided the after modification commercial and residential MICRs are no greater than the pre-modification commercial and residential MICRs, respectively.

#### d) Public Notice Distribution

The following table specifies the required public notice distribution for each of the three criteria that trigger a public notice. If a public notice is triggered due to multiple criteria, then the distribution requirements of all applicable criteria must be met.

Required Distribution of Notice	Public Notice Criteria		
	Equipment within 1000 Feet of a School [Rule 212(c)(1)]	Facility or Equipment with Emissions Greater than 212(g) Thresholds [Rule 212(c)(2) & (g)]	Equipment with MICR Greater than Specified Limits [Rule 212(c)(3)]
Addresses within 1000 Feet of the Outer Property Line of the Facility	X		
Parents of All Children Attending All Schools within ¼ mile	X		
Addresses within ¼ Mile of the Project* (May be Further)		X	X
Newspaper with Local Distribution and Specified Government Agencies		X	

\* For implementation purposes, the “project” shall be considered to be the outer property line of the facility.

### 3. Information that Should Be Included in the Public Notice

Rule 212(d) specifies that the public notice is to contain sufficient detail to fully describe the project. At a minimum, a public notice shall provide the following information:

1. Facility name
2. Facility address (equipment location)
3. Application numbers
4. The reason for the public notice
5. A brief description of what the company does
6. A brief description of the equipment (project) and process(es)
7. The expected maximum emissions
8. The maximum individual cancer risk for the equipment (project)
9. The maximum Total Acute Hazard Index for the equipment (project)
10. The maximum Total Chronic Hazard Index for the equipment (project)
11. If offsets are required, specify that the offsets have been provided
12. The location where the District analysis can be viewed (Diamond Bar HQ for Rule 212(c) notices and Diamond Bar HQ and local library for Rule 212(g) notices)
13. The date by which comments have to be submitted
14. The following sentence should appear in the last paragraph of the public notice in accordance with the directions provided by District Counsel.

“Information regarding the facility owner’s compliance history submitted to or otherwise known by the AQMD based on credible information is also available from the AQMD for public review.”
15. The name and telephone number of the District contact
16. The draft permit is available for viewing on our website ([www.aqmd.gov](http://www.aqmd.gov))
17. A general statement that anyone experiencing dust or odor problems can file a complaint with the AQMD by calling 1-800-cut-smog [1 (800) 288-7664]

Public notices should be written in a manner that can be easily understood by the public. For public notices required under Rule 212(c)(1), if AQMD management determines that the public notice needs to be prepared in language(s) other than English in order to communicate effectively with a significant number of the parents of the students attending the nearby school(s), the multi-language public notice should be distributed to the addresses within a radius of 1000 feet from the outer property line of the proposed new or modified facility as well as to the parents of the children attending the school(s) of interest. Typically, the public notice that is distributed to the public agencies and the newspaper notice will only be in English.

### 4. Distribution of School Notices

The distribution of a public notice at a school may be accomplished by giving the notice to each student to take home to their parents or legal guardians or it may be mailed directly to

the student's home. Many schools in our jurisdiction are on year-round schedules. As a result, at any given time, some of the students enrolled in the school are not attending classes due to scheduled vacations. If a public notice is to be distributed to the students attending a school on a year-round schedule, the notice shall also be mailed to the homes of the students who are off-track at the time the notice is distributed. Health and Safety Code Section 42301.6(b)(1) requires a school district to provide to the District the necessary information to accomplish the required mailing. However, schools may opt to handle the mailing of the notices to the off-track students instead of providing mailing addresses to the applicant. Whenever a school distributes the public notice to their students by either physical distribution or mailing, the confirmation that the distribution has been completed shall be confirmed in writing by a school representative and not the permit applicant or consultant.

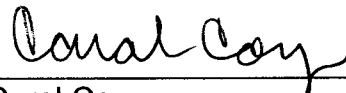
## 5. Pubic Notice Requirements in the California State Health and Safety Code

Section 42301.6 of the California State Health and Safety Code requires a public notice prior to approving an application for a permit to construct or modify a source (permit unit) which emits hazardous air emissions **if the source is located within 1,000 feet from the outer boundary of a school site**. Section 42301.6(b) requires the air pollution control officer to distribute the public notice to the parents or guardians of children enrolled in any school that is located within one-quarter mile of the source and to each address within a radius of 1,000 feet of the proposed new or modified source. Section 42301.6(c) allows an air pollution control officer to require the applicant to distribute the notice if the district had a noticing rule in effect prior to January 1, 1989. Rule 212 was amended on May 1, 1987 to require applicants to distribute a public notice for significant projects. While facilities within 1,000 feet of a school were not included in the definition of a significant project requiring a public notice under Rule 212 until March 3, 1989, District Counsel has concluded that we may require applicants that are located within 1,000 feet of a school to distribute the required public notice under the provisions of Health & Safety Code 42301.6(c) since Rule 212 first required applicants to distribute a public notice as of May 1, 1987. Public notices meeting the requirements of Rule 212(c)(1) will also meet the requirements of Health & Safety Code Section 42301.6 so no additional notice is required for H & S Code 42301.6.

Approved



Mohsen Nazemi  
Assistant Deputy Executive Officer  
Engineering & Compliance



Carol Coy  
Deputy Executive Officer  
Engineering & Compliance

**Appendix I**

**Selected Mailing Addresses  
(Effective November 28, 2006, this list may be updated as necessary)**

U. S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Mr. Gerardo Rios  
Chief – Permits Office  
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Region IX  
75 Hawthorne Street, Air 3  
San Francisco, CA 94105

Riverside County  
Mr. Larry Parrish  
County Executive Officer  
County of Riverside  
County Administrative Center  
4080 Lemon Street – 4<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Riverside, CA 92501

California State Air Resources Board  
Mr. Robert D. Fletcher  
Stationary Source Division Chief  
California Air Resources Board  
1001 I Street  
Sacramento, CA 95814

San Bernardino County  
Mr. Mark Uffer  
County Administrative Officer  
County of San Bernardino  
385 N. Arrowhead Avenue  
San Bernardino, CA 92415-0120

Southern Calif. Assoc. of Governments  
Mr. Jeffrey Smith  
Senior Planner  
Southern Calif. Assoc. of Governments  
818 West 7<sup>th</sup> Street  
12<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Los Angeles, CA 90017-3435

Federal Land Manager  
Mr. John P. Notar  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service, Air Quality Division  
P.O. Box 25287  
Denver, CO 80225-0287

Los Angeles County  
Mr. David E. Janssen  
Chief Administrative Officer  
County of Los Angeles  
713 Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration  
500 W. Temple Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90012

State Land Manager  
Mr. Michael McCorison  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
Forest Service  
701 N. Santa Anita Avenue  
Arcadia, CA 91006-2725

Orange County  
Mr. Thomas Mauk  
County Executive Officer  
County of Orange  
10 Civic Center Plaza, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor  
Santa Ana, CA 92701

San Diego Air Pollution Control District  
Mr. Richard J. Smith  
Air Pollution Control Officer  
San Diego Air Pollution Control District  
10124 Old Grove Road  
San Diego, CA 92131

Imperial County Air Pollution Control District

Mr. Stephen Birdsall  
Air Pollution Control Officer  
Imperial County Air Pollution Control District  
150 South 9<sup>th</sup> Street  
El Centro, CA 92243

Newspaper Contact

Ms. Ginger Fuerstinger  
California Newspaper Service Bureau, Inc.  
P.O. Box 54026  
Los Angeles, CA 90054-0026  
Telephone: (213) 229-5544  
Fax: (800) 474-9444  
E-mail: ginger\_fuerstinger@dailyjournal.com

Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District

Mr. Eldon Heaston  
Executive Officer  
Mojave Desert Air Quality Management District  
14306 Park Ave.  
Victorville, CA 92392

Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District

Mr. Eldon Heaston  
Executive Director  
Antelope Valley Air Quality Management District  
43301 Division Street, Suite 206  
Lancaster, CA 93535

Kern County Air Pollution Control District

Mr. David Jones  
Air Pollution Control Officer  
Kern County Air Pollution Control District  
2700 M Street, Suite 302  
Bakersfield, CA 93301-2370

San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District

Mr. Seyed Sadredin  
Air Pollution Control Officer  
San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District  
1990 E. Gettysburg Ave.  
Fresno, CA 93726

Ventura County Air Quality Management District

Mr. Michael Villegas  
Air Pollution Control Officer  
Ventura County Air Quality Management District  
669 County Square Drive, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Ventura, CA 93003